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Plaza de Armas. In these quarters people of the better class have been attacked, some fatally.

The Government is cooperating with the sanitary authorities of the city, and from now on intelligent and more effective resistance to the spread of the disease will undoubtedly be put forth. The opinion of the Italian bacteriologist, Doctor Biffi, in the employ of the city, is that the disease will not be completely extirpated, but continue as an epidemic disease.

It is announced that all other Peruvian points are free from the plague. The lazaretto at Callao is closed.

Precautions are being taken at that port against infection from Lima.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Disinfection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, March 26 and 31, as follows:

During the week ended March 19, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	0	0
Smallpox.....	7	0
Plague.....	5	5

Disinfection of vessels.

March 15, 1904, the United States army transport *Sheridan* sailed for San Francisco. One thousand three hundred and ten steerage passengers and the crew of the vessel were bathed, and their effects disinfected with steam. All baggage that was passed was labeled. Cargo was inspected and so certified on ship's papers. Cabin passengers inspected on board prior to sailing. March 16, 1904, the steamship *Tremont* sailed for Tacoma. The vessel, prior to sailing, called at the Mariveles quarantine station, and the steerage passengers (103) were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. Decks were washed down with bichloride solution. Total number of persons on board inspected prior to sailing.

No report of cholera cases occurring in the provinces.

Week ended March 26, 1904—Quarantinable diseases—Cholera extinct in Manila—Plague—Treatment of U. S. transport Kilpatrick.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	0	0
Smallpox.....	2	1
Plague.....	3	3

Cholera extinct in Manila.

The cholera, so far as Manila is concerned, may be said to be at an end. On March 23, 1904, the board of health for the Philippine Islands passed the following resolution:

Whereas the last case of suspected Asiatic cholera occurred in the city of Manila on February 29, 1904, and the last known case occurred in the city on February 3,

1904, there having been but four (4) positive or suspected cases of Asiatic cholera in the city since January 6, 1904; and

Whereas the provinces adjacent to Manila have been free from cholera during the present calendar year, on motion

Resolved, That the city of Manila is, and is hereby, declared free from the infection of Asiatic cholera.

The ending of the cholera epidemic will naturally result in a certain amount of apathy on the part of the public with regard to sanitary measures, and, in consequence, the enforcement of the regulations which are designed to prevent outbreaks of this nature in the future will be much more difficult. The more free the islands become of quarantinable disease, the more necessary it will be to prevent fresh introductions from without. Consequently, instead of the duties of the Quarantine Service being lightened by the passing of cholera, they will be increased. Fortunately, however, it is possible to make the measures of such nature that interference with commerce is reduced to a minimum, and, by cooperation with the Service officers stationed at the principal Oriental ports, a system has resulted by which there is probably less delay than at any time in the history of the Quarantine Service in the islands.

Plague.

During the week there have been 3 cases of plague, with 3 deaths, in Manila. During the corresponding period last year there were 6 cases and 6 deaths. During the last two weeks in March of last year there were 55 cases and 49 deaths from plague at Hongkong. This year there were 2 cases and 2 deaths. When these figures are compared with those of Manila it will be seen that the apparent improvement in Hongkong has been many times greater than at Manila. This is indeed very discouraging, especially when it is remembered that at Manila practically everything is being done to eradicate the disease that is known to science, while at the former city the measures are not nearly so elaborate.

During the week covered by the report, a case of plague has been reported to have occurred at Calbayog, which is a port situated on the east coast of the island of Samar. The statement has been made, but is so far unconfirmed, that the case was introduced from Cebu. It is not believed that the disease will gain a foothold at Samar, and the health authorities do not feel very apprehensive about the matter.

Treatment of U. S. transport Kilpatrick.

March 26, 1904, the U. S. army transport *Kilpatrick* sailed for New York. Eighty-nine steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. Seven members of the crew, taken on here, were treated in a like manner. The total number of persons on the vessel were inspected on board just prior to sailing. All baggage passed was labeled and all cargo passed was so certified on the ship's papers.

No cholera has been reported in the provinces since March 4, 1904.

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera at Bagdad and Bassorah.

Vice-Consul Hürner reports, March 24, as follows:

From March 13 to 20 there were 19 cases of cholera in that city and 16 deaths therefrom. In Bassorah during the same period there were 28 cases and 28 deaths.